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Terms	Documents
emulsion same (toxi$ adj1 remov$)	2

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L3

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Search History

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Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L3	emulsion same (toxi$ adj1 remov$)	2	L3
L2	L1 and (toxi$ adj1 remov$)	0	L2
L1	emulsion same oil same phospholipid same surfactants same glycer$	79	L1

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 4183918 A

L3: Entry 1 of 2 File: DWPI Jan 15, 1980

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1980-07291C
DERWENT-WEEK: 200402
COPYRIGHT 2005 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TITLE: Removal of toxins from gastrointestinal tract - by using liq. emulsion contg. reactants or catalyst

INVENTOR: ASHER, W J; LI, N N ; SHRIER, A L

PRIORITY-DATA: 1978US-0877340 (February 13, 1978), 1974US-0466293 (May 2, 1974), 1977US-0775575 (March 8, 1977)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 4183918 A	January 15, 1980		000	

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 33/08; A61K 37/48; A61K 47/00

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 2. Document ID: DE 2903894 A, CH 648212 A, GB 2013523 A, GB 2013523 B, IT 1114957 B, JP 54121000 A, NL 7900833 A, SE 7900859 A, US 4244816 A

L3: Entry 2 of 2 File: DWPI Aug 2, 1979

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1979-58395B
DERWENT-WEEK: 197932
COPYRIGHT 2005 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TITLE: Haemodialysis device for removal of urea and other toxins from blood - utilising liquid membrane capsules contg. citric acid

INVENTOR: ASHER, W J; VOGLER, T C

PRIORITY-DATA: 1979US-0005353 (January 22, 1979), 1978US-0874245 (February 1, 1978)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 2903894 A	August 2, 1979		000	
CH 648212 A	March 15, 1985		000	
GB 2013523 A	August 15, 1979		000	

GB 2013523 B	October 27, 1982	000
IT 1114957 B	February 3, 1986	000
JP 54121000 A	September 19, 1979	000
NL 7900833 A	August 3, 1979	000
SE 7900859 A	September 3, 1979	000
US 4244816 A	January 13, 1981	000

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 9/50; A61M 1/03; B01D 13/00; B01D 31/00; B01J 13/00; C02F 1/44

Terms	Documents
emulsion same (toxi$ adj1 remov$)	2

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L1: Entry 39 of 79 File: USPT Apr 25, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6054421 A
TITLE: Medical emulsion lubricant

Abstract Text (1):
A medical lubricant suitable for injection into the blood stream of a patient. The lubricant is suitable for use with rotating equipment such as atherectomy drive shafts moving within sheaths and over guide wires. The lubricant is an oil-in-water emulsion including a surfactant and a co-surfactant. The lubricant can include a cryogenic agent and a pH buffer and be pH adjusted. One lubricant includes olive oil as an emulsified oil, egg yolk phospholipid as a surfactant, sodium deoxycholate as a co-surfactant, glycerin as a cryogenic agent, L-histidine as a pH buffer, and is pH adjusted using sodium hydroxide. The lubricant can withstand freeze/thaw cycles as well as saline dilution, heating, and shear stress without significant creaming, separation, or unacceptable increases in oil droplet size. Compared to saline, the lubricant provides significantly increased lubrication efficiency for rapidly moving parts.

Detailed Description Text (3):
Four one-liter lots of 20% olive oil emulsion were prepared, with each 100 mL of emulsion containing: 20.0 g olive oil, 1.2 g egg yolk phospholipid (a surfactant), 0.40 g sodium deoxycholate (a bile salt co-surfactant), 0.16 g L-histidine (an amino acid pH buffer), and 0.014 g disodium EDTA (a preservative). 3.0 mEq/L NaOH was also added to adjust pH. The four lots varied only in glycerin content (a cryogenic agent) in the amounts specified in Table 1. Intralipid, a commercially available lipid emulsion for parenteral nutrition, is included in Table 1 for comparison. Intralipid 20% contains 20% w/v soybean oil, egg yolk phospholipids, glycerin, sodium hydroxide, and water for injection (WFI).

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L1: Entry 43 of 79 File: USPT Dec 1, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5843465 A
TITLE: Emulsion formulation

Detailed Description Text (17):
More particularly, the novel formulation of the invention comprises: a) the emulsion-stabilizing surface active drug in an amount of from about 0.01 to 5.0 g per 100 ml of the final formulation; b) if the drug is not itself used as the internal oil phase a pharmacologically inert oil may be used in an amount of from about 0.5 to 40 g per 100 ml of the final formulation, said oil being selected from any pharmaceutically acceptable oils, such as soybean oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, borago oil, sunflower oil, corn oil, olive oil, medium chain triglycerides (such as Miglyol.RTM.), or acetylated monoglycerides; c) a surfactant in an amount of from about 0.1 to 20 g per 100 ml of the final formulation, said surfactant being selected from any pharmaceutically acceptable non-ionic surfactants, such as the poloxamers F68, F127 or L92 or polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene stearates or sorbitan fatty acid esters; but preferably together with phospholipids, such as egg yolk phospholipids, soya phospholipids, synthetic phosphatidylcholines (e.g. dimyristoyl-phosphatidylcholine (DMPC) and/or dipalmitoyl-phosphatidylcholine (DPPC)) or purified phosphatidyl-cholines of vegetable origin; or any other suitable surfactants acceptable to regulatory agencies (GRAS status); d) water for injection or suitable buffer; e) preferred agents to give isotonicity to the final formulation are glycerol and/or sorbitol.

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L1: Entry 47 of 79 File: USPT Aug 26, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5660837 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Preparing pharmaceutical formulation in form of oil-in-water emulsion

Detailed Description Text (17):
More particularly, the novel formulation of the invention comprises: a) the emulsion-stabilizing surface active drug in an amount of from about 0.01 to 5.0 g per 100 ml of the final formulation; b) if the drug is not itself used as the internal oil phase a pharmacologically inert oil may be used in an amount of from about 0.5 to 40 g per 100 ml of the final formulation, said oil being selected from any pharmaceutically acceptable oils, such as soybean oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, borago oil, sunflower oil, corn oil, olive oil, medium chain triglycerides (such as Miglyol.RTM.), or acetylated monoglycerides; c) a surfactant in an amount of from about 0.1 to 20 g per 100 ml of the final formulation, said surfactant being selected from any pharmaceutically acceptable non-ionic surfactants, such as the poloxamers F68, F127 or L92 or polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene stearates or sorbitan fatty acid esters; but preferably together with phospholipids, such as egg yolk phospholipids, soya phospholipids, synthetic phosphatidylcholines (e.g. dimyristoyl-phosphatidylcholine (DMPC) and/or dipalmitoyl-phosphatidylcholine (DPPC)) or purified phosphatidyl-cholines of vegetable origin; or any other suitable surfactants acceptable to regulatory agencies (GRAS status); d) water for injection or suitable buffer; e) preferred agents to give isotonicity to the final formulation are glycerol and/or sorbitol.

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